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Fresh Fish and Oysters.
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LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ALLEGED ABUSES OF PROTECTION DIS-
CUSSED BY A GLEN RIDGE CITIZEN.

There is no question of politics so
abstruse as that of protection. Oracu-
lar and dogmatic assertions are made,
prophecies of ruin are freely indulged
in, and a great party, representing
nearly one half the people in the
United States, boldly presuming upon
the ignorance of the masses, charges
that an effort to modify an exhor-
bitant and obsolete tariff is an "aban-
donment of the protective system, and
solely in the interest of the user and
the sheriff."

The mendacity of this is apparent from the efforts
of leaders in this party to mature a plan
for producing the same result and for
reaping a partish advantage in a re-
duction of the revenues, only rendered
abortive by an apprehension of an
apparent admission of inconsistency.
A proposition to reduce internal
revenue taxes which are an American
and should be abolished, forthwith
produces the charge that the party
advocating this is in favor of "free
whiskey," and singularly enough those
who make the unfair fling are the ad-
mitted and open friends and cham-
pions of whiskey. It is not generally
known that the tax levied upon this
article is protective to the manufac-
turer, and the source of his greatest
profit. A little light may be thrown
upon this by the following statement
of its operation.

The whiskey trust has grown, un-
der the powerful protection of the
government, into a most gigantic and
profitable monopoly, whose rivals are
remorselessly crushed by U. S. offi-
cers. The government imposes a tax
of 90 cents per gallon on whiskey and
forbids the business to any one not
having a distillery of daily average
capacity of say fifteen barrels. The
cost of making it is fifteen cents per
gallon. A barrel of fifty gallons thus
calls for a capital of \$7.50, plus cost
of package, \$1.50; total, \$9. But the
tax on this is \$45, on which the
government gives three years' time,
without interest. This is called the
"bonded period." In that time the
loss is about seven gallons by evapo-
ration, the tax on which, \$6.30, is de-
ducted and never paid. After the
tax is paid the distiller has therefore
expended \$47.70 for his barrel of
whiskey, tax and original cost in-
cluded. During this time it has mel-
lowed with age and has become worth
\$1.90 per gallon, or \$81.70. Thus in
three years the manufacturer has
made a profit of \$34 on an original
investment of \$9. Deducting the
charges for interest and storage, the
net result is a profit far in excess
of any other legitimate business. Re-
peat the tax and the artfully arranged
"bonded period" and this great mo-
nopoly will be speedily crushed and
the strongest opponent of temperance
legislation made helpless.

If the Republican party had but
the courage of its convictions it would
not have stultified itself and allowed
its enemies to put it in a false posi-
tion. Its error lay in advocating as a
matter of expediency what it should
have boldly demanded as just and
right. Just because it is monstrous
injustice for the government to aid
any monopoly and to destroy compe-
titions for if the business of distilling
be a legitimate one it should be free
to all. If it be denied that it is le-
gitimate, then the government should
reach out its strong arm to destroy
not to protect.

If the proposition before the Ameri-
can people today was free trade vs.
protection there can be no question
but that the decision would be over-
whelmingly against free trade. The
writers and speakers on this question
continually refer to the period be-
tween 1783 to 1857 and argue from
the results of varying tariffs then,
what may flow from modifications
now. But the factors in the problem
are so much more numerous, and the
field so much larger, as to make them
practically worthless. England was
protective in her policy at one time,
and properly so, but finds, under
changed conditions of production,
that her interests now lie in free
trade, and it is not improbable that
America may learn the same lesson
in the near future; but that time has
not yet arrived, nor is that issue pre-
sented. Mr. James P. Foster, Chair-
man of the Republican League of the
United States, in his appeal to the
manufacturers for financial aid in car-
rying the presidential election for the
Republican party, admits the truth
and shows plainly that the present
tariff is for the benefit of the man-
ufacturers, who, he says, "have while
gathering their millions, treated the
Republican party as their humble
servant," and further adds: "If I had
my way I would put the manufac-
turers of Pennsylvania under the fire
and fry all the fat out of them."

Now, it is not for the interests of
the whole people in this country to
add to the millions in the hands of
the manufacturers, by maintaining
the present war tariff, and if its mod-
ification will, as is confidently be-
lieved, add to the comfort and wealth
of those who are not so fortunate as
to belong to that class and still pre-
serve the principle of protection, dire
threats of evil proceeding from the
paid organs of protection and pol-
iticians eager for personal aggrandize-
ment may pass unheeded.

E. A. S.
GLEN RIDGE, N. J.

American Civilization.

[From an Address by Hon. S. B. Ekins before
the Literary Societies of the West Virginia Uni-
versity, June 11th, 1888.]

Christianity is the basis of Ameri-
can civilization and of our free govern-
ment. The churches should have the
largest share in preserving both. A
Hindu writer says: "The religion
of Christ represents all that is noble
in Western civilization, Western mor-
ality, science or faith." If there is
one place where people should meet
as equals, where the dividing line be-
tween the rich and poor, the intelli-
gent and ignorant, the powerful and
humble should disappear, it is in a
Christian church. In the United
States, the church can largely aid in
the direction of preventing classes
and class distinction, so dangerous to
the Republic. The church can be the
strong fort, the great citadel, where
equality can be best preserved.

In American civilization, all hope
depends upon lifting men higher, to
broader and better planes of thought
and action. Every endeavor should
be put forth to train and elevate the
individual. As the atoms are so will
the Republic.

Beyond the Race and Industrial
problems, there are many serious
questions for solution which can only
be mentioned here.

One of the hindrances to American
civilization is intemperance, the
spreading evils and demoralizing in-
fluences of which can hardly be exag-
gerated.

There is spent annually in the Uni-
ted States nine hundred million dollars
on intoxicating drinks—more than
half the national debt—and more
than is spent for the meat and bread
consumed by the people of the whole
country. There are 22,000 drink-
ing saloons, 8,000 of which are in New
York City alone. These are the nur-
series of pauperism, vice, shame, mis-
ery and crime—the darkest spots on
the sun of American civilization.

Great cities, railroads, large trade
and commerce, accumulated wealth,
huge machinery, vast industries, mil-
lions of people, all of which we have in gon-
orous abundance, though important
in a way, are not inspiring; they will
all pass away, unless they rest upon
something more enduring than their
own materialism.

In material affairs the progress of
science teaches us that the things of
knowledge may be to-morrow's igno-
rance," but moral truths, spiritual
facts, are parts of eternity, fixed, un-
changeable, and live on forever.

In the parable of old there is taught,
for all the ages, a beautiful and sub-
lime lesson.

"Behold the Lord passed by
and a great strong wind rent the
mountains and brake in pieces the
rocks, before the Lord; but the Lord
was not in the wind. And after the
wind an earthquake; but the Lord
was not in the earthquake. And after
the earthquake a fire; but the Lord
was not in the fire. And after the
fire a still, small voice."

In the dawn of civilization, man re-
lied upon physical forces and trusted
in material advantages. He saw God
in the powers of nature. We have
advanced far enough, however, to
know that moral and spiritual forces
are the most powerful. Emerson says:
"It is a sentence of ancient wisdom,
that God hangs the greatest weights
on the smallest vessels."

There are reasons to believe that
Western Civilization is nearing some
great social change, pointing in the
direction of the elevation of the peo-
ple through education, the practice of
virtue, a broader humanity, and a re-
cognition of the doctrine of brother-
hood of man.

"The old order changeth giving place to new
And God fulfills himself in many ways."

This change must and will come.
It should come. The eternal prin-
ciple of justice and equity will for it.
Civilization will have no repose, gov-
ernment no certain security until it
does come. All who love their fellow-
men will welcome it; all who want
justice done between man and man
will aid in bringing it about.

Every man who comes to America
as the land where this great change is
to take place, American civilization
is the hope of the world. It stands,
to-day, the best equipped to take this
important step and lead the world in
this critical change, and let us hope
it will prove a peaceful and bloodless
revolution. It would seem on our
shores the final battle predicted by
the ancient prophets is to occur, the
last strife between the powers of
Light and Darkness, which have been
wrestling together throughout human
history. When night falls upon that
mystic battle-field heard will be the
voices which through the lips of seers
and sages have been so long vainly
searching for the heart of man.

The people will then know that
truth, love, virtue, and the things that
make for peace abide; that wisdom,
gentleness, charity, and humanity are
the fruits of the best culture, that
matter is but the shadow of the spirit;
that the good is the absolute; that
the unseen is the real; the invisible,
the substantial, that passeth not away.

Aristocratic Paris.
Art and artists form a bridge that
spans the turbid stream of society
from one end to the other, and creates
a link of harmony forged on common
ground. The presence of distinguished
talent of whatever kind is the great
prize that all seek to win. The au-
thor, the musician, the actor are
eagerly sought for and anxiously ex-
pected at every gathering of nobles,
whether in the *Financiers* Society

or the *Champs Elysees*.
Genius is the neutral ground where
all minds agree, and where every
knee bends before the simple shrine
of creative ability. The presence of
a single gifted individual is considered
of more importance than the company
of a half-dozen figure-heads of dispi-
dated royalty, for these last are always
on hand, like the professional beauty,
but real talent is rare even in Paris.
It was Nilsson who used to charm the
fastidious nobles who gathered about
the *Duchesse de Galliera* in years
past. The singer was invited to this
ancient mansion, not only as an artist
but as a friend, to dine and hold inti-
mate conversation with the most ex-
clusive circle of nobility in the French
capital. The leaders of the different
brilliant coteries possessing no crea-
tive gifts themselves, seek the illustre
presence and mysterious element which
the great masters of talent tend to
party, ball and dinner; and as the
French character is intellectual, it
makes its most reverent obeisance
to the famous lights of art and litera-
ture. Wealth figures here only as a
means to honor genius; and with all
the filices and follies, the French
aristocracy rises superior to the nobil-
ity of other nations in the admiration
and reverence manifested for the good
and great in music, art and literature.
—*American Magazine*.

Your Trouble.
But nobody else troubles me so big, so
broad, so deep, so black as your
trouble. Other people, of course,
have trouble and perplexity, but since
you do not see them or feel them they
must be mere trifles as compared
with yours.

You were obstructed in the street
the other day by a cripple while
hurrying on and dwelling on your
trouble. In your mind you "blew
him up" for being clumsy and for
not getting out of your way as quickly
as you wanted him to. That man is
in perpetual bodily pain. He is just
able to crawl around. What has cri-
pled him has crippled also the means
for getting on his bread. He had on
his only suit of clothes, considerably
the worst for wear, and does not know
where the other suit is coming from.
He owes the doctor, rent day is near-
ly due, a family depends on him for
support, he can't work at his trade,
and things look black all around his
horizon.

But his trouble is not to be compar-
ed with yours, of course.

That woman you just passed in the
painted pictures for a living, or it would
be better to say tries to get a living by
painting pictures. Family of four
children to provide for, distressed
husband, certain style to keep up to
get fashionable patronage, best foot
foremost in the parlor, very short com-
mons in the dining room, and the
struggle with the world without ces-
sation from week to week and month
to month. Goes out to give lessons
in oration, or to sing, or to dance, and
only to hear complaints and want,
mornings muttering.

But what's her trouble compared
to yours?

That man you bowed to is on the
verge of bankruptcy. He knows it
and feels it and has been feeling it for
weeks.

But what is his trouble compared
with yours?

That woman who has just gone out
of the street car has a husband ad-
dicted to opium, and for the last two
weeks, in the privacy of her stylish
home, has been running him through
the streets of the city. None but
virtue, a broader humanity, and a re-
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"The old order changeth giving place to new
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Civilization will have no repose, gov-
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Every man who comes to America
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voices which through the lips of seers
and sages have been so long vainly
searching for the heart of man.

The people will then know that
truth, love, virtue, and the things that
make for peace abide; that wisdom,
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the fruits of the best culture, that
matter is but the shadow of the spirit;
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Aristocratic Paris.
Art and artists form a bridge that
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to the famous lights of art and litera-
ture. Wealth figures here only as a
means to honor genius; and with all
the filices and follies, the French
aristocracy rises superior to the nobil-
ity of other nations in the admiration
and reverence manifested for the good
and great in music, art and literature.
—*American Magazine*.

Your Trouble.
But nobody else troubles me so big, so
broad, so deep, so black as your
trouble. Other people, of course,
have trouble and perplexity, but since
you do not see them or feel them they
must be mere trifles as compared
with yours.

You were obstructed in the street
the other day by a cripple while
hurrying on and dwelling on your
trouble. In your mind you "blew
him up" for being clumsy and for
not getting out of your way as quickly
as you wanted him to. That man is
in perpetual bodily pain. He is just
able to crawl around. What has cri-
pled him has crippled also the means
for getting on his bread. He had on
his only suit of clothes, considerably
the worst for wear, and does not know
where the other suit is coming from.
He owes the doctor, rent day is near-
ly due, a family depends on him for
support, he can't work at his trade,
and things look black all around his
horizon.

But his trouble is not to be compar-
ed with yours, of course.

That woman you just passed in the
painted pictures for a living, or it would
be better to say tries to get a living by
painting pictures. Family of four
children to provide for, distressed
husband, certain style to keep up to
get fashionable patronage, best foot
foremost in the parlor, very short com-
mons in the dining room, and the
struggle with the world without ces-
sation from week to week and month
to month. Goes out to give lessons
in oration, or to sing, or to dance, and
only to hear complaints and want,
mornings muttering.

But what's her trouble compared
to yours?

An unprofessional person is likely to
do it bunglingly, with the result of
hanganais.

The nails should be filed away at
each side to insure their oval shape.
Their length must depend upon the
taste of the wearer, although the
pianist finds his fashion prescribed
by necessity, and is obliged literally
to "cut his claws."

In cleaning them it is best to use a
brush or an ivory point, as scraping
with a sharp knife tends to harden
them.

Polishing is done by placing a
small quantity of powder on the
chamois pad, and rubbing the nails
back and forth.

Of course there are a hundred
clever arts which may be employed
in the interests of one's finger ends,
but the method given above is quite
sufficient, if carefully and regularly
followed, to keep them things of beau-
ty.

Educational Failure.
Farmer Homespun, living in the
western part of New York, sent his
son Bill to Yale College. He hadn't
heard from Bill for some time, but
one day a dandy fellow called at
the farmhouse, and said he was from
Yale College, and knew Bill.

"You be one of them students at
Yale College, be you?" asked the
farmer.

"Yess. I claim old Yale for my
alma mater. Bill told me to call in
and see you while I was in your
neighborhood fishing. Bill has come
to New York for a little relaxation."

"So you know my Bill; Bill Home-
spun?"

"Why certainly I know him. We
are in the same boat."